

Brandon Weekly Mail

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1886.

THINGS AS THEY ARE.

That all that every Conservative stump orator says against his opponents and in favor of his political friends may not be true, we readily admit, and that even all Sir John Macdonald says may not be truth to his opponents when they are permitted to place their own construction upon it, we also willingly allow. Stump orators invariably speak for a purpose, and their real object is to affect the knowledge of the facts, hence it is that often the most conscientious politician may say what the facts will not fully warrant. When, however, well informed men make positive statements regarding fundamental matters, if these statements are invariably founded in facts through their knowledge, or in falsehood intentionally designed to deceive.

One of these peculiarities appears to exist at the present moment with Mr. John Charlton, who recently elated the hopes of the Grists of this city, in an address in the roller rink. He stated the Dominion net debt was at this moment \$260,000,000. He admitted the Conservatives contended it was less, but that when a proper value was placed upon assets the government considered as an offset to part of their debt, the absolute net debt of the Dominion was the figures stated. There was no qualification or reservation to what he said. If these same Grists will only turn up the Globe of the 24th of Nov., they will find a speech of the Hon. E. Blake delivered at Belleville, reported in the last column of the first page, containing these precise words:

"I stated my belief to be—on it is a matter of estimate until the Ministers who, at this moment, hold closed the public ledger, shall choose to open it and to divulge the exact figures—that the net debt on 30th June last and since was \$220,000,000, or thereabouts."

No body will accuse Mr. Blake of under-estimating figures of this class, and even he cannot say for a certainty, for he admits it is "a matter of estimate" until the reports are brought down next season, that the debt really reaches this sum. If, then, from Mr. Blake's point of view, the debt is less than \$220,000,000, what about Mr. Charlton's facts? There is a straight falsehood, an intentional barefaced whopper between these two gentlemen, and it is easily seen where it is to be found. It is capital for both of these gentlemen to over-estimate rather than under-estimate, and as Mr. Blake cannot see his way clear to stretch the figures past two hundred and twenty million, it is a clear case, Mr. Charlton manufactured a forty million lie in this city for the purpose of making capital against the government. We have all along told our readers the debt was but \$210,000,000. It may be three or four millions more than this when the reports appear, because of the uncertainty as to the total cost of the rebellion, but even this would not materially alter the truth of what we have said, nor would it materially change what Mr. Blake announces, as he says his position is a matter of conjecture, and his purpose is to be over instead of under the mark. Taken all in all, Mr. Blake may be a reasonably fair man, but it is a clear case he can never hope to succeed when he has to be to an extent at least accountable for the false words at the quacks he has associated with him in his belated pilgrimage.

For the sake, however, of informing those who want the facts, we give some as below:

The public debt of Canada in June, 1885, was thus made up:

Amount due at Confederation.....	\$ 75,728,041
Accrued by Conservatives.....	80,105,414
Amount assumed by Liberals in 1871.....	40,513,007

total net debt (1885).....\$196,407,062

Of this amount \$105,124,683 consists of financial debts assumed by the Dominion, as follows:

Province of Canada, 1880.....	\$ 62,500,000
New Scotia, 1867.....	8,000,000
New Brunswick, 1867.....	7,000,000
Manitoba, 1870.....	472,000
British Columbia, 1871.....	1,000,000
Prince Edward Island, 1873.....	4,027,005
All the provinces under the act of 1871.....	13,386,080
All the provinces under act of '84.....	7,172,297

\$105,124,683

The debts of the provinces assumed by the Dominion are, of course, no increase, they are merely changing liability from one shoulder to another, and if these be deducted from the total net debt of 1885—\$196,407,062 the balance will be \$92,282,379, which has been assumed since Confederation, and of which the Conservatives heaped up \$40,513,007 in five years, leaving a balance of \$51,769,372 to be heaped up by the Conservatives in thirteen years. That is to say the Conservatives heaped up the liabilities at the rate of \$3,982,221 per annum, while the Tories were content with \$382,221. Even if Mr. Blake's figures were true, and that the Dominion debt was \$220,000,000 last June, it would only be an increase of about \$5,380,000 in a year. If, however, it was but \$210,000,000, the figures we have given, it is but \$4,600,000 a year, or a trifle more than half the rate of progress made by the party of purity.

The indiscretion in forcing a contest in the coming mayoralty election, under existing circumstances, must be apparent to all who give the matter serious thought. What the people

of every municipality want is that their local affairs be managed to their satisfaction, and nothing either more or less. It was quite apparent by the expression of the large assembly present at Thursday's meeting that the present council have given satisfaction, and for this reason, as many of the members as can be induced to take office again, ought to be allowed to take it without opposition from any quarter. We believe the great and the only mistake of the council is their neglect to force collections from non-residents by tax sales. All unoccupied properties would have brought as much two years ago as they will bring to-day, and had they been sold then, the city would be saved much loss on outside lots, through the subsequent accumulation of taxes, and it would have received current rates since then, as the properties would have been purchased by parties who would have turned them to account. Every year delayed in a tax sale, when nothing but the general growth of a place is anticipated, means the loss of a year's taxes on outside properties. As, however, no issue has ever been taken upon this matter, it cannot now be smuggled into the contest. Alderman Adams announced himself a candidate some weeks ago, and now Mr. J. A. Christie is brought out, it appears to us for opposition's sake. Mr. Christie holds the present council has not paid the school board as it should have done; but as he never urged a tax sale, and most of the arrears being locked up in back taxes, he has no right to charge any of the members of the council with neglect of educational interests. We fully believe Mr. Christie would make a very excellent mayor, and we are also confident that if Ald. Adams is elected, he will fill the bill to the satisfaction of the city. There is then the circumstance of Mr. Adams being a member of the present council that has given unqualified satisfaction in his favor, and is ought to prevail with the electors. The system of promotions is always an incentive to the officials to their duty, and it ought to be observed in the case of councillors as well as in that of all other officers. Perhaps Mr. Adams made a mistake in not consulting his fellow electors before issuing his address, though we believe had he done so the circumstances would remain as they are—he would have had the sympathy of the majority. It is not out of the order of things that other members of the board should desire the promotion next year, and if they give the satisfaction in the future they have given in the past, they should have the preference over others. There are instances in which an outsider, towering in ability and qualifications above all aldermen, should be selected for such positions; but Mr. Christie, though, as we have said, fully qualified for the office, is not one of that class. Politics may have something to do with this contest, but the sensible electors should see that promotions are invariably given to the competent faithful officers.

It appears the present city council has not given satisfaction to Mr. Larkin, who has constituted himself the sole custodian of morality and rectitude in the place, and he is out with a ticket for the approaching elections. Like many another aspiring young man, however, he wants others to put their hands in the fire and draw out the chestnuts while he stands by directing the operations, and that he may claim credit for it all if the effort proves successful. He selects the liquor laws as the field of his operations. There is, however, a difference between himself and the Licentiate Commissioner as to the meaning of even this law. He contends it means that Brandon should have but seven licenses, the actual population, as he puts it, being not more than 2,400 as shown by the city and Dominion census. The city census was taken ten months ago, and as for the Dominion census, he knows no more about its figures than does the man in the moon. The Licentiate Commissioner, however, says the "population of the city" is meant not alone the resident population, but those from the locality who are compelled to do business here. When a town has a large country tributary, he contends it requires more hotel accommodation than when that territory is small, and this at least is a reasonable view of the situation. Mr. Larkin, true to his instincts, takes the picture view. We fully believe in the propriety of observing a law while it is on the statute book, and more especially one aiming at curtailing the liquor traffic; but when its spirit and its letter do not harmonize, there cannot be much wrong in observing the spirit. Mr. Larkin says the enforcement of the Act lies largely in the hands of the city police and the Licentiate Inspector, and that the latter must prosecute under it, after receiving information from any "respectable citizen." In the first place the police have no authority in the matter more than anyone else; and if he wants the law enforced, why does he not inform the inspector of its infractions? Is he afraid the respectability of the citizen would stand in the way? No doubt Mr. Hanbury will prosecute when informations are laid in the proper way, but no one can expect him to spend his time playing private detective and running his business into the bargain for a paltry \$250 a year. If Mr. Larkin wants offenders punished, why does he himself not lay the informations, and run the risks he wants others to run? But no, the idea is to run an entirely new ticket, blessed as Mr. Larkin asserts, with "cash, character, and common sense," leaving the open inference, from Mr. Larkin's stand point, that the three commodities are never found separated. What do the electors think of this selecting

men for these positions because they are wealthy? Cash may be made by compromise at 50 cents on the \$1. Common sense dictates it, and of course character cannot be established without it, and by putting on then more airs than ever.

Every day discloses more fully than its predecessors, the humiliating position of the Local Government in the present campaign. Notice, for instance, the following extract of Mr. Norquay's speech as reported in the Manitoban of the 22nd inst:

"Now, Mr. Chairman, every one knows that neither Mr. Scarth nor Mr. Drewry has come out in the interests of the Norquay government. They have come out simply as Conservatives, being selected by their respective friends in the respective divisions in which they have been called out as candidates. That is the position, if I apprehend rightly, that both Mr. Scarth and Mr. Drewry occupy in this contest."

Now, if this means anything, it means that Mr. Norquay is fully aware the record of his administration is disapproved of by every intelligent Conservative in the country, though many of them are not inclined to express their convictions. He knows, too, that the history of the Liberal Conservative party—the party he tried to keep out of office when he supported Luxton in 1878—will bear investigation, and hence the resort to trickery and deception to carry his end. Every honest reader of history must acknowledge that the Liberal Conservative party, since its formation in 1854 suggested and carried through seven-eighths of the measures that have developed Canada into its present proportions, and for that reason Mr. Norquay finds it necessary to jump into a lamb's skin, that he may appear innocent. But what has Mr. Norquay to do with Liberal Conservatism?—He has proved himself the greatest obstruction to its progress Manitoba has ever had. He has in his time taken a half-a-dozen positions on the land question, and every one is to-day rising in judgement against him self and the Conservative party. When he thought the Farmers' Union was likely to prove itself a power in the country, he took its platform to Ottawa as a Bill of Rights for Manitoba, and now his backslidings are stalking like Hamlet's ghost vividly before him, and his Departmental extravagances, including "greasing the wheels," are upon his brow like the mark of Cain. He knows all this, and is fully aware its force weighs like bulletins around the necks of the ablest and best Conservative candidates in the field. The policy then is to evade the facts as a cat evades body water, and smuggle in irrelevant issues, hoping to float through by grabbing at straws.

For the sake of Conservatism, we hope the day is not far distant in which the party will see the propriety of taking up Mr. Scarth, Dr. Harrison, Mr. Ashdown or some other capable men of character, and treat Mr. Norquay to the slanting his vacillations and corruption so fully merit. What does Mr. Kirchhofer think of his endorsement of the Norquay government in its entirety. When Mr. Norquay himself finds it necessary to ignore his past record before an audience in Winnipeg?

Mr. Norquay, when in the roller rink, told the people the \$2,800 he was charged with taking for two trips to Ottawa, covered the expenses of the whole delegation. Now here are the items as they stand on page 35 of the Public Accounts for 1884:

No. of Cheque		
1272	Hon. J. Norquay, delegation to Ottawa	\$ 250
1273	" " " " " "	75
1274	" " " " " "	100
1275	" " " " " "	100
1276	Hon. C. P. Brown, " " " "	200
1277	Hon. A. Murray, " " " "	200
1278	" " " " " "	200
1279	Hon. J. Norquay, " " " "	200
1280	" " " " " "	200
1281	" " " " " "	1000

It will be seen from the foregoing, Mr. Brown took an extra \$500, and Mr. Murray \$450, so that what Mr. Norquay said is not in accordance with the facts, the \$2078 covered but his own expenses—those of the others were extra. It is curious, too, there should be the three items of \$250, \$725 and \$500 for the one purpose—the business way of it would have been to have made one cheque for the whole sum. Granting, however, he took \$250 before he started, believing that would be enough, why was it he did not cover the excess by the one cheque when he returned? Making two divisions has a most damaging appearance, put it as you may, granting. However, that he wrote for a cheque while at Ottawa, and got one for \$725, and made the other on his return. The transaction has still an appearance there are no means of justifying on any business principle. Government cheques are invariably numbered, as they are issued, the lower numbers, of course, being the first issued, and the highest numbers the latest, for auditing purposes. There is no variation from this rule in books kept on business principles; that being the case, cheque No. 1272 was first issued; cheque 1273, second; 1274, third; 1275, fourth, and 1276 fifth; that is the last cheque for his first trip was not issued until the last for his second appeared and the first cheque for his second trip appeared before even the second for his first. This is the most astonishing thing connected with any such transaction we have ever heard of, and opens the way for but one conclusion. It is evidence to any business mind, at least, that long after Mr. Norquay's second trip to Ottawa, he saw something he had to cover up and dare not call it by its right name. The only alternative left was to call it "Delegation expenses," and be called that way. If the people are satisfied with this way of doing business, all we have to say is "more of the pty."

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

CHEAPSIDE!

Buy Good, Useful Goods for your

Christmas and New Years' Presents.

And go direct to "CHEAPSIDE," feeling assured that you will get just what you want and where you will get the very best value for your money.

The following lines have just been filled up with fresh goods especially for this trade.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS in endless variety, **Gents' Ties**, **Kid Mitts** and **Gloves**, **Scarfs**, **Fine Moccasins**, **Fur Caps**, **FUR GAUNTLETS**, **SNOW SHOE SUITS**, Etc.

Ladies' Clouds in every new make, in white, black, garnet, blue, apricot and creme, also **Fascinators** and **Hoods** in same colorings.

LADIES' KID MITTS & GLOVES of all kinds a specialty.

Ladies' Fur Mantles, **Cloth Mantles** and **Velvets** from Four Dollars up. **Fur Lined Circulars**, all nice and new, also **Jerseys** and **Walking Jackets**, **Knitted Jackets**, **Children's Knitted Jackets** and **Dresses**, **Bootees**, **Gaiters**, and hundreds of other nice things we can not enumerate.

HANDSOME SILKS, SATINS, PLUSHES, VELVETS and **DRESS GOODS**

of every kind. What is nicer for a present than a new Dress or Jacket, to get the right article go straight to **CHEAPSIDE.**

IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING

We offer the Greatest Bargains ever heard of we want to sell at least

200 SUITS by the 1st January and will make everybody happy, either men or boy, who want good fitting clothing Cheap For CASH.

Another shipment of

FUR COATS

Just to hand in KANGAROO at \$30.00, COON from \$30 up, BUFFALO \$25 up, HAIR SEAL, NATURAL DOG and WOLF all Fresh, Good and Cheap, come early and get a choice.

For BOOTS AND SHOES

of any kind whatever, MOCCASINS in the best makes to be had, OVERSHOES, GERMAN SOCKS, etc., come to us for bargains.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES just arriving, all new, Fruits, Teas, Coffees, Peels, etc.

IN conclusion, we beg to return sincere thanks to the residents of Brandon and vicinity who have patronized us so liberally and assisted us to build up one of the largest trades west of Winnipeg, which, by close attention to business, we hope to increase, and wishing you all a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, we are,

Very respectfully yours,

Atkinson & Nation,
CHEAPSIDE,
Corner Rosser Avenue and 8th Street.

MID SEY AND SEA.

Perilous Voyage and Miraculous Escape of Aeronauts.

The aeronaut Captain, who, in his balloon, has accomplished on Sunday one of the most successful aerial voyages of the century, telegraphs the following account of his journey:

"At 10:30, Tuesday, Nov. 10.—After waiting for several days for a northwesterly wind, I, Foulere, a member of the DeBrazza mission, and I started at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon in my balloon, the Gaiety, from the place St. Michael, Marseilles. Our intention was to reach Corsica. We took with us some carrier pigeons, and food and water enough to last for three days.

"As soon as the balloon was released she went straight out to sea, almost skimming the surface of the water. Then she rose and taking a westerly direction passed over Toulon. As we passed over the city M. Foulere and I distinctly heard the report of a cannon, followed by the sound of steam whistles. I had arranged that these signals should be given us when we were sighted, so that in case we should be obliged to land we should know that boats were ready to take us ashore.

"It was then 6 o'clock in the evening. It was almost dark, and the heavy black clouds which loomed up in the distance showed that a storm was coming upon us. However we decided to continue our route, and those the pigeons to let our friends know that we intended to pass the night mid sky and earth.

"As we were approaching Hyeres a sudden gale swept the balloon from the coast. It had become pitch dark and we were flying through the air at a most lightning speed. With the greatest difficulty we managed to strike a light, and then on reading our compass we found we were going out to sea toward the coast of Africa.

"Suddenly at about half past 7 the wind veered round to the west. Then the storm broke upon us. Half fell upon the balloon and scattered its hundred drummers were beating wildly. It drove us down almost to the level of the sea again.

"The half hour that followed I shall not forget to my dying day. The sea was rough and waves after waves broke against the car of the balloon. One minute we were rising just above the flying crest of the next we were being driven down into an abyss whose depth and darkness prevented us from seeing. The awful sensation of being in the presence of death without any chance of warding him off came over us. Then we took courage and decided that our balloon was scuppered we would at any rate swim for our lives. We threw everything overboard except the compass, and in our desperate excitement forgot that the small stream was beating on our naked bodies.

"A light! Thank God, a light! It must have been about nine o'clock. The gale still blew high, and we had given up all hope when we caught sight of that light. There flashed in friendly rays, and our balloon was being driven in its direction. It turned out to be the light-house on the island of Sanguinaire, which lies to the south of the Gulf of Aurore.

"An hour later we touched land in a field near Ajaccio, one of the islands of Ajaccio. We had some difficulty in landing, but after our want of difficulty. The balloon bounced about going in a terrible shaking up as we were dragged over four miles of rough country.

"When we stood on terra firma we found we had reached our destination in six hours. Ajaccio is 250 English miles from Marseilles as the crow flies, but the course we were forced to take must have been over 400 miles."

NORTH WEST ITEMS.

At Selkirk, one day last week, a robbery of the Jesse James type was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. L. Moncrieff. Two young lads, who have hitherto borne a very good reputation, committed the act, which was undoubtedly a premeditated one. The younger of the two, who by the way, was probably the most expert, was designed to do the inside work, while the other, stout, giant, both successfully eluding detection until a day or two afterwards, when suspicion was aroused by the amount of capital they had at their disposal. The amount stolen was \$500. This again shows the necessity for a reformatory being established here immediately. Winnipeg Sun.

Provincial Police Constable Sutherland returned last evening from Plum Coulee, seven miles from Morris, where he went to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of John Brown. From the neighbors he learned that the man was last seen alive on Thursday of last week, and that the body discovered on Sunday. No marks of violence were found on the body. The friends of the deceased man will inter the body at Morris.

A correspondent, writing from Banff under date of the 13th instant, says: The town site where the coal mine is, has been named "Anthracite." The directors of the mine have returned to a certain of coal and a town lot. At the same three gangs of men are being worked continuously. Quite a number arrive daily at the Hot Springs. The weather still keeps clear and dry, but the nights are cold. Last week the town lots were being sold. All the residents and most of the visitors made purchases. There will be quite a rush here when it becomes known that and west that the town lots are for sale, and the park lot for house. Some of the latter are handsomely situated, having 75 feet fronting on Bow River, and running 200 feet back, all of which are splendidly wooded. There can be no doubt now that Banff, with its charming scenery, hot springs and its beautiful location, will become an important place in a very short time.

It is the intention of the M. & N. W. railway to open up freight traffic as far as Winnipeg the first of next month.

The traffic earnings of the C. P. R. for the week ending Nov. 14th, amounted to \$260,000, against \$205,000 in 1885, an increase of \$55,000.

Oak Creek, sec. 10, T. 5, range 14 west, is to have a new post office situated half way between Morpaur and Glenavoy. Mr. Kenneth McAnulty is to be appointed postmaster.

The Masonic brethren of Vancouver city have almost completed arrangements for the erection of a Masonic Hall and Opera House, to cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000.—Colonist.

Efforts are being made to establish a reading room in town. The times has advocated such a step for some time, and we now hope that the matter will not fall through. All are interested in such a scheme and we wish to see something done in that direction.—Medicine Hat Times.

The Canadian Pacific has made arrangements with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company whereby its passengers will be carried to Port Moody without extra charge. The C.P.R. is cutting deep into other transcontinental lines, and is compelling them to reduce their fares.—Vancouver News.

BISMARCK, Dak., Nov. 24.—It is reported here that a night recently took place between a band of Crow Indians and some Canadian trappers on the Missouri river in Montana. It is said that the Indians caught the trappers stealing game from their traps, and a vigorous fight ensued. The trappers numbered five armed with Winchester rifles and ten with shot guns. One trapper was killed, and the Indians were driven back and pursued several miles. A number of Indian disturbances in the west are now occurring owing to the fact that a number of wandering bands have been permitted to leave their reservations.

FOREIGN.

A dispatch from Bolzano says: A party of Daouits at midnight entered the British cantonment and set fire to the barracks and guard house. They killed three sleeping Europeans and then decamped. The garrison was not alarmed until the Daouits were making off.

Mrs. Mildred Adams has instituted action for slander against her father, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge because of his hints in justifying his conduct toward her husband, Charles W. Adams, that the latter had managed to induce her to assume improper relations with him before marriage in order to secure her hand and fortune.

The Chamber of Deputies today voted in favor of a reduction of 625,000 francs in the expenses of the central administration, and a reduction of 150,000 francs in payment to the financial minister. The Chamber refused to question other reductions. After several divisions it was decided to discuss amendments reducing other credits demanded by the Government. The attitude of the Deputies toward the Government has created a sensation. Reports are current that several members of the Cabinet are about to resign, and four under secretaries have already tendered their resignations.

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—James McMillan returned from New York to day after organizing the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad. The Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette, and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroads have been bought and, with the Michigan Central, will form a new line to the seaboard. Connections will be made at Ashland with the Northern Pacific, the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon being extended to that point. Final agreement with the Michigan Central was consummated to-night. That company will construct an immense steamer for use as a transfer boat at the Straits of Mackinac. The object of the new route is to make a short cut from the Northwest to the seaboard.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Advises from D'Urban, Nov. 3, state that a general and apparently successful revolt is in progress among the natives against Portuguese authorities in South Africa. American Missionary Rev. Mr. Wilcox, has arrived in D'Urban from the Portuguese settlement on East Coast above Tzamal. He reports that the natives of Inhambane, a Portuguese port town 200 miles above Delagoa Bay, rose up against Portuguese taxation and murdered the collector. A battle fought between 8,000 Portuguese and friendly natives on one side, and 30,000 hostile natives on the other. The Portuguese were defeated and routed, the loss on both sides was 9,000. Wilcox says the Governor of Mozambique has gone into the country to endeavor to suppress the revolt and save the port of Inhambane from falling into the hands of insurgents.

The rails are now laid on twelve miles of the Hudson's Bay road. The contractors say that if they had been able to get their rails as far as it is graded. However, the advent of cold weather and snow will not put a stop to operations, but as fast as the rails arrive they will continue to lay them until work is completed.

A Glouchester correspondent of the Calgary Tribune says: Rev. Mr. Stocken, who is in charge of the Indian school, with Mr. Tims, on the reserve, met with a painful and severe accident last night. He was thrown from his horse; the animal ran away with him, and finally threw him off, bruising his head and face very badly. After lying some time unconscious he managed to reach the station; he will be confined to his room for a few days.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—About one thousand workmen here will be deprived of their right to vote at the approaching Ontario elections, owing to the backward condition of the new voters' lists. This also applies to St. Thomas and Hamilton. The Knights of Labor are furious and are taking steps to get, if possible, the lists completed in time.

Drunkness on the liquor habit can be cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given it a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a cure and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wretch. Thousands of drunks have been made temperate men who have taken this Golden Specific in their own homes without their knowledge, and today believe that drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects result from its administration. Faces guaranteed. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Address, GOLDEN SPECIFIC Co., 181 E. 8th St., Cincinnati, O.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY. DR. LEBLANC'S PERIODICAL PILLS.

These pills are compounded from the purest drugs, from those only which are known to act on the female system in a healthy manner. It is a well known fact that a very large proportion of the evils to which females are liable are the direct result of suppressed or disordered menstruation, and it is necessary therefore that a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of these diseases be placed within the reach of every one. Dr. Leblanc's pills are the oldest, most generally used, and most reliable remedy for the cure of suppressed menstruation, and other uterine diseases, and wherever they have been introduced have driven every other remedy out of the market. They were first introduced into Paris, France, by Dr. Leblanc in 1830, and have so gained the confidence of the public that they have for years been the standing remedy in every household. Are any druggist for them. Ladies finding these pills failing to excite menstruation will be refunded their money in every case, but must not be taken during the first five months of pregnancy. The genuine can only be obtained from the sole agent, N.J. Haplin, Chemist and Druggist, Medical Hall, Brandon, Man.

THE LADIES are requested to investigate for themselves.

The best.

SEWING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. FOR SALE BY

Smith & Shirriff, 9th St. BRANDON.

Celebrated Household,

well known to you all, EASY RUNNING, PERFECT SHUTTLE, HIGH ARM, and twenty different reasons why it is the best,

Also the WONDER OF CANADA, THE WANZER "C,"

OF HAMILTON, ONT., has taken all the first prizes throughout Canada.

WE DEFY COMPETITION IN MACHINES Prices & Terms.

All kinds of Farm implements for sale. Farmers call and see our new sleighs at

Smith & Shirriff's 9th St. Cochrane Mfg. Co., Old Stand Brandon.

A FEW FACTS FOR The Public.

About eight months ago Mr. Hanbury went into business with Messrs. Parrish & Son, of this city. They carried on the grocery, grain and general feed business for about six months, and in that time, through the energy of Mr. Hanbury, he built up a trade in the grocery store, second to none in the city, and through the over-rush of business, found it impossible to give proper attention to both branches, and on the 17th of August last, Messrs. Parrish, Hanbury & Co. dissolved. Mr. Hanbury taking over the grocery business for himself, and since that time he has laid in a very

Large and Choice Stock of

GROCERIES,

consisting of a full line of

PICTON CANNED GOODS,

Christie, Brown & Co's.

Staple and Fancy BISCUITS,

FANCY SHELF GOODS

that are not to be found in any other store in Brandon. In fact, anything you may ask for in groceries and provisions will be found in stock.

Highest price paid farmers for Butter, Eggs, and all other produce, in cash.

Telephone connection.

1690.

O. L. users on the FIRST MONDAY IN EACH MONTH in the P. room, east of 10th St. and lower St. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Wm. WILSON, Master. E. H. MANCHESTER, Sec.

This is the first time any advertising has been done on my account.

I try to get a Fair Profit.

I never profess to SELL GOODS FOR Less Than Cost.

I came here to get a living, and you who wish more must go elsewhere.

W. H. Hooper.

Trotter & Trotter

BE to thank the public for the liberal patronage accorded them in their business in the past. The first commenced business three years ago in a small unpromising establishment, and they now have one of the most commodious premises in the Northwest. They intend to make the sale of a change of horses for other cattle and select a leading feature in the future.

BUGGIES AND OTHER RIGS ALWAYS ON HAND

FOR SALE,

HORSES FOR HIRE

Feeding on liberal terms a prominent feature of the business. Terms always reasonable and charges moderate. Stables.

6th STREET, BRANDON, OPPOSITE THE KELLY HOUSE.

WILSON & CARRICK.

Blacksmiths and Jobbers

West Side NINTH Street

Between Ross and Princess Streets

BEST HORSE SHOERS IN THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON & CARRICK.

N.B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.



LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS, STYLISH HORSES.

Livery Sale and Feed STABLES.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &c.

Auction Sale!

—AT THE—

BRANDON REPOSITORY

Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1886.

Of Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs, Poultry, Rolling Stock and Implements of every description.

These sales take place only on the first Wednesday of every month.

CHAS. PILLING, Auctioneer.



THE remedy for Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all the ailments of the chest and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy, and is sold in all the drug stores. It is a most valuable remedy, and is sold in all the drug stores. It is a most valuable remedy, and is sold in all the drug stores.

Allen's Lung Balm. It is a most valuable remedy, and is sold in all the drug stores. It is a most valuable remedy, and is sold in all the drug stores. It is a most valuable remedy, and is sold in all the drug stores.

CAMPBELL'S TONIC ELIXIR

This remarkable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a long or protracted illness of the system and is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities. It is a most valuable remedy, and is sold in all the drug stores. It is a most valuable remedy, and is sold in all the drug stores. It is a most valuable remedy, and is sold in all the drug stores.

In Cases of a Malerial Type, and the various evil results following exposure to the cold or wet weather, it is a most valuable remedy, and is sold in all the drug stores. It is a most valuable remedy, and is sold in all the drug stores. It is a most valuable remedy, and is sold in all the drug stores.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

Price, \$1 per Bottle, or \$10 per Dozen.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (Limited)

SOLE AGENTS, MONTREAL, P.Q.

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BANKRUPT SALE.

**Colossal Sale of Bankrupt Stock for the next
40 DAYS 40**

in the premises lately occupied by

CAMERON & CUMMING,

\$10,000 In Goods suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, all fresh and bought in the best markets. We have not purchased these Goods to look at. They must

ALL BE SOLD BY 1st JANUARY, 1887,
and to accomplish this we shall now begin the

GREATEST SLAUGHTER SALE

the Brandon world has ever known. Every department is filled with the best quality of goods in the markets, no cheap trash.

For the Ladies there are some very fine Costume Cloths which, to clear, we will sell at less than cost to us: Silks, Satins, Plushes, Fancy Wool Goods of every description.

Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Corsets, Mantles, Mantle Cloths and Furs of all kinds.

STAPLES---Flannels, Yarns, Blankets, Tweeds, Ducks, Denims, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton and Linens of all kinds.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS.---In short, every thing any well regulated man wants, from a Fur Coat to a Collar Button, at less than cost of production.

Largest stock of Crockery, China and Glassware outside of Winnipeg. Some beautiful goods in fine glass & china.

THEY MUST BE SACRIFICED.

Groceries are all Fresh and New.

This will be the **BONANZA EMPORIUM** for the next

40 DAYS AND 40 NIGHTS,

at **CAMERON & CUMMING'S** old stand, opposite Queen's Hotel.

C. E. MILLER & CO.

CLOSING UP SALE

EQUALIZATION!

**FARMERS AND CITIZENS,
READ CAREFULLY.**

OUR BANKRUPT STOCK, advertised above, offers the people of Brandon and vicinity the grandest picnic in the shape of a Cheap Sale they have had yet, and as I have only about \$8,000.00 left of the **COOMBS & STEWART** Stock, (which I bought for 65c. on the dollar) to be closed out, I will, to place this on an equal footing with our Bankrupt Stock,

Give 10 Per Cent. off all Present Prices,

excepting Groceries, Flannels and Cotton Goods, which I have purchased during the last week to assort. This last reduction at Coombs & Stewart's old stand Places Eighteen Thousand Dollars Worth of Stock at 15 per cent. Less than Cost of Production, and 40 per cent. Less than Regular Retail Prices.

If price is any object during these hard times, come and see what we have to offer, before you spend a dollar as our prices are quite beyond any possibility of competition.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.

C. E. MILLER.

Coombs & Stewart's Brick Block, Corner Rosser Avenue and 9th Street.

THE CITIZENS' MEETING.

The meeting last Thursday in the city hall was the best that has ever yet been held in its history.

Mayor Smart acted as chairman, and Mr. McFarlane as secretary.

The Mayor stated that he did not intend to become an aspirant for the mayoralty for the next year. The following nominations were made:

MAYOR.
Mr. P. G. A. Henderson, Ald. Hughes, Ald. Adams, and Mr. J. A. Christie.

ALDERMEN.
Ward 1—J. A. Russell, A. Trotter, J. Hanbury, J. A. Brock, Thos. Lee, P. McKenzie.

Ward 2—T. Spence, T. E. Kelly, Dr. McFarlane, W. Johnson, W. Parker, D. G. Stewart.

Ward 3—J. DeKenison, J. H. Hughes, E. H. Duff, Jas. Shinn, Alex. Burns, F. B. McKenzie.

Ward 4—J. W. Anderson, Dr. Fleming, R. Powell, Capt. Wastie, Jas. Paisley, C. A. Larkin, Dr. Macdonald.

Mr. Henderson was satisfied with the solicitation of the city, which he held from the first; he paid better than the mayoralty.

Ald. Hughes declined the mayoralty, but would make his remarks later on.

Ald. Adams was in the field at the solicitation of many friends. As chairman of finance this year he tried to do his duty, and was pleased he had such an excellent committee to help him in his work. It made his burden less. This year our controllable expenditures were estimated at \$3,108, and so far but \$2,890 had been expended. Our uncontrollable expenditures were \$10,408. Our Board of Works estimate was \$1,000; health and relief, \$2,400; fire, water and light, \$2,400; discount, \$1,000; relief, \$500. Our schools get more costly by an increase in the number of teachers. During the year we received \$300, rent of registry office; from license and fines, \$2,000; liquor licenses, \$2,000; interest from court house, \$8,400; surplus from last year, \$2,558, or a total of \$15,280, and raised by direct taxation, \$25,300. We now owe to the bank \$8,900, and that would all be paid in a few weeks. Our debtors liability was now \$20,000, including \$70,000 for court house. He did not believe in taking office and not attending to duties. If the people did their duty and elected proper men, the city ought to swim along nicely in the future. His experience as chairman of finance would serve him well for the higher responsibility. The place should have more railways.

Mr. Christie was called upon and said it was flattering to be nominated to the chief magistracy of Brandon. The men who know me are men who nominated me for the position of councillor in the east, and he thought it showed they must be satisfied with his work there. He had been offered the position of alderman several times, but he had sufficient experience as councillor in Ontario, and if there was any position he wished it was that of mayor. He would not state at present whether he would accept the nomination, but would let the audience know before the meeting closed. He thought his Ontario experience was much better than Mr. Adams' two years in Brandon. He had learned his trade there and came here to practice. Had nothing to say against the last year's council, but it was easy for Mr. Adams or any other man to finance for the city, much easier than for a business man. As member of the school board he never had any trouble to secure a loan. At one time the council was so severe that they wanted the school board to dismiss the school. But the board said "No." We forced it through. This was under Mr. Adams' financing. When Mr. Adams spoke of this becoming a wholesale centre, he (Mr. Christie) thought Mr. Adams meant to build these roads running north and south. He himself was opposed to granting bonuses to railways unless we had the work-shops. He would prefer if the gentlemen who nominated him would allow him to retire, but he was satisfied that Mr. Adams would not be elected if he (Mr. Christie) decided to run. He would leave the matter in the hands of the committee.

Mr. A. Trotter was the first, and said if either Ald. McKenzie or Hanbury decided to run he would withdraw. If not, then he would run. He had nothing to say against the board of the past year. He was not brought out by any clique or party. He thanked those who nominated him.

Ald. Hanbury felt the present council had done its duty, and the Board of Works, of which he was chairman, was not an unimportant committee of it. Then appropriation this year was but \$1,000, a small sum. By taking into account many items of expenditure, first street bridge outlay, watering of streets, etc., the appropriation was exceeded, but by charging what properly should be charged, there was a balance of \$131 to their credit which would carry them through. He did not want to offer his services, being license inspector, but if the people thought well of electing him, he would act and do as he had done in the past. It was charged in a fly-sheet issued that he was responsible for the number of licenses issued in the city but this was not the truth. He could recommend to more power than any other citizen. The commissioner had seen in the city and after taking in the situation, considering the large area of country tributary to the place, and the amount of business done, he concluded the present number of licenses was not too many, and he issued them. He (the Commissioner) held that the number of people from the country doing business in the place was included in meaning of that section of the Act referring to the population. When complaints or infractions were made to him he would prosecute, but he did not intend to neglect his own business by turning secret spy for the purpose, pleasing the whims of others.

Thos. Spence, Esq., dilated upon the responsibilities of aldermen.

T. E. Kelly would not if elected.

W. F. Parker did not think he could qualify and declined.

Ald. Stewart went into a comparative statement of taxation. The bulk of taxation was considerably less than last year, and \$17,000 than that of 1884.

Mr. Lee took the opportunity of thanking the people who voted against him last year but was not a candidate this year.

Dr. McFarlane would pledge himself to no line of policy.

Wm. Johnson declined a nomination.

Ald. Hughes was not ashamed of any of his work. The councils of the past two years were the most economical the city had yet had, or probably would have. The preference was

to be given to that of 1885. The sanitary arrangements of the city were spoken of and he said that if in the council next year, he would do all he could to have the sanitary system complete. An artesian well was required very much. The bucket system of removing all slops and refuse could be utilized with incalculable benefit in the place, from a sanitary point of view. He did not seek reelection, but if elected he would pursue in the future the course he had pursued in the past, and do what he could to promote better sanitary regulations in the city. Sewerage was expensive, but it could be secured at a reasonable cost with a good head of water to keep the sewers clear. It would be a good thing for the place. It was quite apparent his remarks met with general approval from the attention he received.

Ald. Burns would not accept the nomination. He felt that he had done his duty to the citizens.

Mr. F. B. McKenzie thanked those who had nominated him, but felt it was out of place to put in so many new men, but he would accept, and, if elected, do his best.

James Shinn, in place of the city reducing the school expenditure, he believed it would be better to have it increased. He thought that over \$2,400 would be required to repair Rosser avenue. He thought that was too much for a new beginner, and declined the honor.

Dr. Macdonald was prepared to run for Ward 4. Ald. Anderson had nominated him that he might have an opportunity to speak of the city's health. It was not what the city council could do, but what individuals might do. He did not think the council had acted as it should. They consulted their pockets, not the health of the city. The fever plague had not been confined to this city; but was epidemic all over the country. The sources of annoyance to health were spoken of, which if removed, would assist the city's health materially. Drains, he claimed, were an unmitigated nuisance, unless there was sufficient water to flush them. On the other hand, there could be too much water. The epidemic here was comparatively over. He believed the health officers, Ald. Anderson, Mayor Smart and the Chief, had done every possible thing to prevent it.

Ald. Burns felt next year's taxes must be higher than those of this, as the sidewalks, streets and other institutions of the city would get into bad repair shortly if they were not better looked after in the future than they were this year. Age would tell against them if expenditures were not made.

Ald. Anderson made some practical remarks on sanitary and portrayed the difficulties the committee had in enforcing the regulations.

Dr. Fleming and Mr. Larkin also gave the views on the matter, and Capt. Wastie, who, the crowd convulsed in laughter for twenty minutes over his early experience in Brandon architecture. He advised the people to be patient and the railways they so much desired would reach them in time.

ANOTHER VISIT TO BRANDON.

TO SUFFERERS FROM CATARRH, DEAFNESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, WEAK LUNGS, AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Souville & Co. have to announce that owing to the numerous calls they received during their last visit to Brandon, and the large number still waiting to consult them, they will again visit Brandon and can be consulted at the "Grand View Hotel" Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Dec. 9, 10, and 11.

If you are suffering from any diseased condition of the head throat or lungs, you should avail yourself of the experience of specialists who devote their whole time, thought and energy to the study and treatment of diseases of the Respiratory organs, and can cure you if your case is not already incurable. The surgeons are strictly specialists and are restoring to health and vigor scores of sufferers who have been pronounced incurable. The international throat and lung institute, Toronto, (founded by Dr. Souville of Paris the inventor of the wonderful spirometer for the cure of lung diseases) has 18 skilled physicians and surgeons on its staff, and has gained a widespread reputation throughout the world on account of the many almost miraculous cures made by the surgeons connected therewith. They were visited in the city of Winnipeg by over 200 sufferers, and succeeded in effecting some remarkable cures. They have established a branch office in the city of Winnipeg and will make regular visits to Brandon every two months. Consultation and trial of spirometer free.

TENDERS.

TENDERS, addressed to the city clerk and marked "Tender for Road," will be received up to Monday, Dec. 9, 1884, for the purchase of the City Hall Fuel. Tenders to conform to the provisions of Market By-law, and to be sealed in repair.

J. C. KERR, City Clerk.

BERESFORD
Stock Farm,
SOUTH-WEST OF BRANDON.
J. E. SMITH, PROP.
IMPORTER AND BREEDER
OF
THOROUGHBRED SHORTHORN CATTLE.
For Sale
at present, four Young Bulls, ranging from six months to two years old. All having pedigrees registered in the new Dominion Shorthorn herd book.
P. O. Address—Box 274 Brandon Man.

Geo. Craig & Co.

THE
Only Cash Store
In Brandon.

This week we are offering
Immense Bargains

IN
DRESS GOODS,
TRIMMING,
LACES AND
FANCY GOODS.

Men's, Boys' and
Youths' and Gent's
Furnishings.

Boots & Shoes,
Overshoes,
Moccasins,
Felt Socks,
Rubbers.

Groceries,
Crockery,
Glassware.

We still sell
5 POUNDS 60c.

BLACK,

JAPAN, OR
YOUNG HYSON
TEA FOR \$2.50,

and with it give
20 POUNDS SUGAR
FOR
\$1 ONE DOLLAR \$1

Remember the place,
GEO. CRAIG & Co.,
Rosser Ave., Brandon.

WANTED.

COOLY Servant Girl on 16th December, in - - - - -
G. R. COLLEWELL,
Barretter, Brandon.

HO! FOR
OVERCOATS
AND
FUR TRIMMINGS!

Great Reductions
in the above lines at
G. N. Gilchrist's
for the
Next 30 Days.

BEAVER,
OTTER,
PERSIAN LAMB
AND SEAL
TRIMMING
AT VERY CLOSE PRICES.
G. N. GILCHRIST.

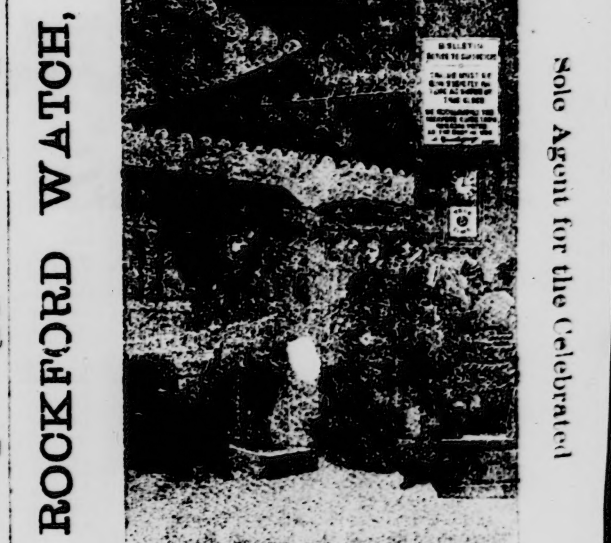
JOHN DICKINSON,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, etc
Corners Ninth St. and Rosser Avenue.
BRANDON, - - MANITOBA

SPECIAL NOTICE
To Merchants Throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.
McCOLL'S LARDINE,
Pronounced on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well as Castor or Sweet Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give our traveller an order, or send for sample lot.

McCOLL BROS. & CO.,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

P. E. DURST,
THE PIONEER JEWELLER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Gold and Silver, English, Swiss and American Watches, Jewellery, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Compasses, Telescopes.



ROCKFORD WATCH,
Note Agent for the Celebrated
THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.
Agent for W. KHAMPS SHOW CASES.
Persons experienced in all REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed.
ROSSER AVENUE. BRANDON.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership between the undersigned and the late William Wilson, of the city of Brandon, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
All debts owing to the said Partnership, are to be paid to William Wilson of Brandon, alderman, and all claims against the said Partnership are to be presented to the said William Wilson, by whom the same will be settled.
Witness my hand and seal this twenty sixth day of November A. D. 1884.

WILLIAM WILSON, W. A. MACDONALD, JAMES CALVERT.

SMALL-POX!
Marks Can be Removed.

LEON & CO.,
London, Perfumers to H. M. the Queen, have invented and patented the world renowned
Obliterator.
Which removes Small-pox. Made of lavender long standing. The application is simple and harmless, causes no inflammation, and cures nothing infectious.
Price, \$2.50.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.
LEON & CO. "DEPILATORY."
Removes Superfluous Hair in a few minutes without pain or unpleasant sensation, never to grow again. Simple and harmless. Full directions sent by mail. Price \$1.00.
GEO. W. SHAW, GENERAL AGENT,
219 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.